3625 Del Amo Boulevard, Suite 180 Torrance, California 90503-1643 (310) 370-8370 (310) 370-7026 FAX www.hygienetech.com

February 29, 2008

State of California
Board of Equalization
450 N Street
Sacramento, California 94279

Document No. 20802001.5

Attention: David Gau

Regarding: 10th Floor Break Room Clearance

Dear Mr. Gau:

On February 19 and 28, 2008, Hygiene Technologies International, Inc. (HygieneTech) industrial hygienists performed fungal growth remediation clearance surveys in and near the 10th Floor Break Room 1004 at the Board of Equalization building located at the above-referenced address. Remediation work was performed in the 10th Floor Break Room 1004 by JLS from February 15 through 17, 2008. During that period, JLS personnel had removed fungal growth-contaminated building materials from the Break Room and any adjacent areas affected by the January and any prior water intrusion episodes and decontaminated other building material surfaces and finishing materials, such as subfloors and proximate walls in the abatement area that were potentially affected. Additionally, all such work was performed under controlled conditions so that dispersion of airborne spores was limited to the enclosed containment area.

At the time of the survey, visual inspection was performed within the enclosed work area. By observation, all gross quantities of fungal growth had been removed from the fungal growth abatement area. Air samples were collected within the containment during the initial survey date and outside of the containment on the subsequent date for total (viable and nonviable) fungi analyses using a Zefon brand Bio-Pump™ equipped with Allergenco-D™ cassettes. Note that air samples were also collected outdoors on each survey date for comparison purposes. Additionally, on the initial survey date, surface samples were collected using Scotch® brand cellophane tape segments that were affixed to microscope slides. All such samples were subsequently analyzed for fungi (including yeasts, molds, rusts, smuts, and mushrooms) by trained and experienced microbiologists at a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and that successfully participates in the AIHA Environmental Microbiology Proficiency Analytical Testing (EMPAT) Program. The analytical data with supporting and background information appear in the enclosed Tables 20802001-4 through 20802001-6.

On the February 19, 2008 survey date, the airborne total fungi data recorded within the containment, as shown in Table 20802001-4, indicated only low levels of common fungi such as *Cladosporium*, colorless spores typical of *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* species, and/or smuts. The spore types detected indoors generally matched those found outdoors, and the overall spore counts within the containment were well below the overall datum recorded outdoors. Similarly, as presented in Table 20802001-5, the surface

Mr. David Gau February 29, 2008 Document No. 20802001.5 Page 2



sample data recorded on that day showed no evidence of fungal growth on any of the abated building materials surfaces tested. Additionally, as shown in Table 20802001-6, the data collected in the areas adjacent to the Break Room 1004 on February 28, 2008 indicated only low levels of common fungal spores that generally matched those found outdoors and the overall counts indoors were well below that recorded outdoors. Collectively, these data do not represent conditions that are expected to pose a health hazard to occupants above that posed by the outside environment where exposures to airborne and surface-borne fungi are known to exist. The survey results therefore satisfy the clearance criteria for fungal growth established for this project.

If you have any comments or questions regarding the information contained in this correspondence, please feel free to contact me directly at (310) 370-8370.

Sincerely,

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Kenny K. Hsi, CIH Technical Director

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.



CLIENT: California Board of Equalization 450 N Street Sacramento, California 94279 TABLE 20802001-4
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
CLEARANCE
10TH FLOOR BREAK ROOM 1004
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 19, 2008

Results reported in spores per cubic meter of air (spores/M³)											
SAMPLE NUMBER	20802001-TM130CJL	20802001-TM02CJL	20802001-TM03OUTCL								
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Break Room 1004; within containment; about center; approximately five feet above floor/Post abatement; sampling activities only	Western hallway; within containment; about three feet east of Room 1004 entrance; approximately five feet above floor/Post abatement; sampling activities only	Outdoors; about thirty feet southwest of building; approximately five feet above ground/Normal outdoor activities	This column intentionally left blank							
START/STOP	11:23:00/11:28:00	11:31:00/11:36:00	16:03:00/16:08:00								
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes								
Alternaria											
Ascospores			533								
Aureobasidium											
Basidiospores			587								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group											
Botrytis											
Chaetomium											
Cladosporium		53	693								
Epicoccum											
Microsporum											
Myrothecium											
Nigrospora											
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	53		160								
Pithomyces											
Rusts											
Scopulariopsis											
Smuts (Periconia, Myxomycetes)	13										
Stachybotrys											
Stemphylium											
Torula											
Trichoderma											
Ulocladium											
Unidentified mitosporic fungi											
Unidentified zygomycetes											
Hyphal fragments	<13	<13	<13								
Background debris*	2+	2+	2+								
TOTAL	66	53	1,973								

^{*}Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide and is graded (from least to greatest) as 1+ to 4+.

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.



CLIENT: California State Board of Equalization 450 N Street

Sacramento, California 94279

TABLE 20802001-5
SURFACE FUNGAL GROWTH POTENTIALS
CLEARANCE
10TH FLOOR BREAK ROOM 1004
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 19, 2008

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLING LOCATION	AMORPHOUS DEBRIS	MISCELLANEOUS FUNGI/POLLEN*	FUNGI SEEN WITH UNDERLYING MYCELIAL AND/OR SPORULATING STRUCTURES**	OTHER COMMENTS	GENERAL IMPRESSION
20802001- TL501CJL	Break Room 1004; northern partition wall; about center; from horizontal surface of metal sole plate	Light	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
20802001- TL502CJL	Break Room 1004; western partition wall; approximately two feet north of southern partition wall; from horizontal surface of metal sole plate	Light	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
20802001- TL503CJL	Break Room 1004; floor; about center; from horizontal surface of concrete	Moderate	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping

^{*}Includes basidiospores (mushroom spores), myxomycetes, plant pathogens such as ascospores, rusts and smuts, and a mix of saprophytic genera with no particular spore type predominating (indicative of normal trapping).

^{**}Quantities of fungi are graded (from least to greatest) as <1+ to 4+.

HYGIENE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

CLIENT: California State Board of Equalization 450 N Street

Sacramento, California 94279

APPENDIX A

TABLE 20802001-6
AIRBORNE TOTAL FUNGI RESULTS
10TH FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 28, 2008

Results reported in spores per cubic meter of air (spores/M³)

SAMPLE NUMBER	20802001-TM107OUTME	20802001-TM108ME	20802001-TM109ME	20802001-TM110ME		
SAMPLING LOCATION/ACTIVITIES	Outdoor; about thirty feet east of building; approximately five feet above floor/Normal outdoor activities	Room 1014; about two feet of Cubicle 056; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities	Room 1014; about three feet east of Cubicle 63; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities	Hallway; about two feet north of northwestern stairwell; approximately five feet above floor/Normal office activities		
START/STOP	15:05:00/15:10:00	15:15:00/15:20:00	15:22:/15:27:00	15:30:00/15:35:00		
SAMPLE TIME	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes		
Alternaria	13					
Arthrinium						
Ascospores	1,650					
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores	15,400	213	107	53		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis	13					
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium	960		107			
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Nigrospora						
Oidium	13					
Other brown		27				
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	107					
Pithomyces						
Rusts						
Smuts (Periconia, Myxomycetes)	13					
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Hyphal fragments	3+	1+	2+	2+		
Background debris*	40	13	<13	13		
TOTAL**	18,169	240	214	53		



Report for:

Mr. Wes Frey Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California 3127 Bowen Island Street West Sacramento, CA 95691

Regarding: Project: 20802001

EMĹ ID: 390729

Approved by:

Lab Manager

Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:

Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative): 02-20-2008

Spore trap analysis: 02-20-2008

Project SOPs: Direct microscopic exam (Qualitative) (I100005), Spore trap analysis (I100000)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

EMLab ID: 390729, Page 1 of 1

3800 Watt Ave., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95821 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008 Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Re: 20802001

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	20802001	l-TL130CJL	20802001	-TL131CJL	20802001	-TL132outJL
Comments (see below)	N	Vone	N	Vone	N	Vone
Lab ID-Version‡:	171	5392-1	171	5393-1	171	5394-1
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria						
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*					10	533
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*					11	587
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium			1	53	13	693
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	1	53			3	160
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13				
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	2+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	< 13		< 13		< 13	
Pollen/m3	< 13		< 13		27	
Skin cells (1-4+)	2+		2+		< 1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75	
TOTAL SPORE/m3		66		53		1,973

Comments:

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi.

Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium*, *Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

^{††}Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher then reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The Limit of Detection is the product of a raw count of 1 and 100 divided by the percent read. The analytical sensitivity (counts/m3) is the product of the Limit of Detection and 1000 divided by the sample volume.

[‡] A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldRANGETM: Extended Outdoor Comparison

Outdoor Location: 20802001-TL132outJL

Fungi Identified	Outdoor	Typic	al Outdoo	r Data by	Date†	Typical Outdoor Data by Location:						
	data		Month:	February			State: CA					
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %			
Generally able to grow indoors*												
Alternaria	-	7	19	190	35	7	27	230	60			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	160	10	7	13	120	14			
Chaetomium	-	7	13	130	7	7	13	110	19			
Cladosporium	693	27	290	4,300	89	53	640	6,500	98			
Curvularia	-	7	13	340	8	7	13	210	7			
Nigrospora	-	7	13	140	8	7	13	170	8			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	160	27	160	1,700	84	40	210	2,500	89			
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	370	3	7	13	330	5			
Torula	-	7	13	230	5	7	13	150	13			
Seldom found growing indoors**												
Ascospores	533	13	110	2,200	67	13	110	1,800	73			
Basidiospores	587	13	270	8,600	87	13	270	6,900	95			
Rusts	-	7	13	240	11	7	13	270	29			
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	-	7	27	270	53	8	40	480	71			
TOTAL SPORES/M3	1,973											

[†] The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

[‡] The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

^{*}The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

^{**}These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008 Northern California Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSTATTM: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20802001-TL132outJL:

Species detected	Outdoor sample spores/m3				Typical outdoor ranges	Freq.	
	<100	1K	10K	>100K		(North America)	%
Ascospores					533	13 - 160 - 4,200	76
Basidiospores					587	13 - 320 - 14,000	92
Cladosporium					693	40 - 530 - 8,500	95
Penicillium/Aspergillus types					160	27 - 210 - 2,600	85
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes					ND	7 - 40 - 760	70
Total					1,973		

The "Typical outdoor ranges" and "Freq. %" columns show the typical low, medium, and high spore counts per cubic meter and the frequency of occurrence for the given spore type. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values when the spore type is detected. For example, if the low value is 53 and the frequency of occurrence is 63%, it would mean that we typically detect the given spore type on 63 percent of all outdoor samples and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels below 53 spores/m3.

Indoor Samples

Location: 20802001-TL130CJL

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi- square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: 3%	dF: 1 Result: 0.3333 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.3333	dF: 5 Result: -0.6000 Critical value: 0.8000 Outside Similar: No	Score: 108 Result: Low
Species 1	Detected		Spores/m3	
		<100 1K	10K	>100K
Penic	illium/Aspergillus types			53
Smuts, P	Periconia, Myxomycetes			13
	Total			66

Location: 20802001-TL131CJL

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi- square* (indoor variation)		ent ratio** /outdoor)	correla	nan rank ation*** /outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)			
Result: 2%	dF: 1 Result: 0.3333 Critical value: 3.8415 Inside Similar: Yes	Result	: 0.4000	Result Critical	F: 4 :: 0.8000 value: N/A Jimilar: N/A	Score: 102 Result: Low			
Species	Detected			Spor	res/m3				
		<100	1K		10K	>100K			
	Cladosporium	n 📗				53			
	Total					53			

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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

MoldSTATTM: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey

Re: 20802001

-

Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008

Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008

Date of Report: 02-20-2008

* The Friedman chi-square statistic is a non-parametric test that examines variation in a set of data (in this case, all indoor spore counts). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that there is no meaningful difference in the data for all indoor locations. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that there is a difference between the indoor locations. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

** An agreement ratio is a simple method for assessing the similarity of two samples (in this case the indoor sample and the outdoor summary) based on the spore types present. A score of one indicates that the types detected in one location are the same as that in the other. A score of zero indicates that none of the types detected indoors are present outdoors. Typically, an agreement of 0.8 or higher is considered high.

*** The Spearman rank correlation is a non-parametric test that examines correlation between two sets of data (in this case the indoor location and the outdoor summary). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that the indoor and outdoor samples are unrelated. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that the samples are similar. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

**** MoldSCORETM is a specialized method for examining air sampling data. It is a score between 100 and 300, with 100 indicating a greater likelihood that the airborne indoor spores originated from the outside, and 300 indicating a greater likelihood that they originated from an inside source. The Result displayed is based on the numeric score given and will be either Low, Medium, or High, indicating a low, medium, or high likelihood that the spores detected originated from an indoor source. EMLab P&Kreserves the right to, and may at anytime, modify or change the MoldScore algorithm without notice.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor ranges" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. With the statistical analysis provided, as with all statistical comparisons and analyses, false-positive and false-negative results can and do occur. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSCORETM: **Spore Trap Report Outdoor Sample:** 20802001-TL132outJL

Fungi Identified	Ou	tde	001	san	ıple	9.5	spor	es	/m.	3	Raw	Spores/
	<100)		1K			10K		>100	K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*												
Alternaria											ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group											ND	< 13
Chaetomium											ND	< 13
Cladosporium											13	693
Curvularia											ND	< 13
Nigrospora											ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†											3	160
Stachybotrys											ND	< 13
Torula											ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**												
Ascospores††											10	533
Basidiospores††											11	587
Rusts											ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††											ND	< 13
Total												1,973

Location: 20802001-TL130CJL

Fungi Identified	Ind	loor	Sa	mple	e s	por	es/i	m3	Raw	Spores/
	<100		11			10K		>100 I	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria									ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group									ND	< 13
Chaetomium									ND	< 13
Cladosporium									ND	< 13
Curvularia									ND	< 13
Nigrospora									ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†									1	53
Stachybotrys									ND	< 13
Torula									ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††									ND	< 13
Basidiospores††									ND	< 13
Rusts									ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††									1	13
Total										66

100	MoldSC 200		Score
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			108
			100
			100
			100
			100
			100
			103
Fina	al MoldSC	ORE	108

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20802001-TL131CJL

Fungi Identified	Inde	001	sar	nple	spor	·es/ı	m3	3	Raw	Spores/
	<100		1K		10K	3	>100)K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*										
Alternaria									ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group									ND	< 13
Chaetomium									ND	< 13
Cladosporium									1	53
Curvularia									ND	< 13
Nigrospora									ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†									ND	< 13
Stachybotrys									ND	< 13
Torula									ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**										
Ascospores††									ND	< 13
Basidiospores††									ND	< 13
Rusts									ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††									ND	< 13
Total										53

MoldSCORE: 200 300	Score
	100
	100
	100
	102
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
	100
Final MoldSCORE	102

^{*}The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

EMLab ID: 390729, Page 2 of 2

^{**}These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

[†]The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paecilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods.

^{††}Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Anderson sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores.

[‡]Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

EMLab P&K

3800 Watt Ave., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95821 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California Date of Sampling: 02-19-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-20-2008 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Report: 02-20-2008

Re: 20802001

DIRECT MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION REPORT

(Wet Mount)

Background Debris and/or Description	Miscellaneous Spores Present*	MOLD GROWTH: Molds seen with underlying mycelial and/or sporulating structures†	Other Comments††	General Impression
Lab ID-Version‡: 1				
Light	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
Lab ID-Version: 17	715390-1: Tape sam	ple 20802001-TL502CJL		
Light	Very few	None	None	Normal trapping
Lab ID-Version: 17	715391-1: Tape sam	ple 20802001-TL503CJL		
Moderate	Very few	y few None		Normal trapping

[‡] A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.



Report for:

Mr. Wes Frey Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California 3127 Bowen Island Street West Sacramento, CA 95691

Regarding: Project: 20802001

EML ID: 394340

Approved by:

Lab Manager

Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:

Spore trap analysis: 02-29-2008

Project SOPs: Spore trap analysis (I100000)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Report: 02-29-2008

Re: 20802001

SPORE TRAP REPORT: NON-VIABLE METHODOLOGY

Location:	2080	02001- 07outME	2080	02001- 108ME		02001- 109ME		02001- 110ME
Comments (see below)	N	lone	N	lone	N	Vone	N	Vone
Lab ID-Version‡:	173	1234-1	173	1235-1	173	1236-1	173	1237-1
	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3	raw ct.	spores/m3
Alternaria	1	13		_		_		_
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*	31	1,650						
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*	288	15,400	4	213	2	107	1	53
Bipolaris/Drechslera group		,						
Botrytis	1	13						
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium	18	960			2	107		
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Oidium	1	13						
Other brown			2	27				
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	2	107						
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	1	13						
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	3+		1+		2+		2+	
Hyphal fragments/m3	40		13		< 13		13	
Pollen/m3	307		< 13		< 13		< 13	
Skin cells (1-4+)	None		1+		1+		1+	
Sample volume (liters)	75		75		75		75	
TOTAL SPORE/m3		18,169		240		214		53

Comments:

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

[†] The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paecilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

^{††}Background debris indicates the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the trace (dust in the air) and the resulting visibility for the analyst. It is rated from 1+ (low) to 4+ (high). Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may be higher then reported. It is important to account for samples volumes when evaluating dust levels.

The Limit of Detection is the product of a raw count of 1 and 100 divided by the percent read. The analytical sensitivity (counts/m3) is the product of the Limit of Detection and 1000 divided by the sample volume.

[‡] A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Re: 20802001 Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

MoldRANGETM: Extended Outdoor Comparison Outdoor Location: 20802001-TM107outME

Fungi Identified	Outdoor	Typica	al Outdoo	r Data by	Date†	Typical	Outdoor	Data by L	ocation‡		
	data		Month:	February	State: CA						
	spores/m3	low	med	high	freq %	low	med	high	freq %		
Generally able to grow indoors*											
Alternaria	13	7	19	190	35	7	27	230	60		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	-	7	13	160	10	7	13	120	14		
Chaetomium	-	7	13	130	7	7	13	110	19		
Cladosporium	960	27	290	4,300	89	53	640	6,500	98		
Curvularia	-	7	13	340	8	7	13	210	7		
Nigrospora	-	7	13	140	8	7	13	170	8		
Penicillium/Aspergillus types	107	27	160	1,700	84	40	210	2,500	89		
Stachybotrys	-	7	13	370	3	7	13	330	5		
Torula	-	7	13	230	5	7	13	150	13		
Seldom found growing indoors**											
Ascospores	1,650	13	110	2,200	67	13	110	1,800	73		
Basidiospores	15,400	13	270	8,600	87	13	270	6,900	95		
Botrytis	13	7	16	230	12	7	20	200	21		
Oidium	13	7	13	170	9	7	13	200	20		
Rusts	-	7	13	240	11	7	13	270	29		
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes	13	7	27	270	53	8	40	480	71		
TOTAL SPORES/M3	18,169										

[†] The Typical Outdoor Data by Date represents the typical outdoor spore levels across North America for the month indicated. The last column represents the frequency of occurrence. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values of the spore type when it is detected. For example, if the frequency of occurrence is 63% and the low value is 53, it would mean that the given spore type is detected 63% of the time and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels above the detection limit and below 53 spores/m3. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor data" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. In addition, EMLab P&K may not have received and tested a representative number of samples for every region or time period. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the use or interpretation of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

[‡] The Typical Outdoor Data by Location represents the typical outdoor spore levels for the region indicated for the entire year. As with the Typical Outdoor Data by Date, the four columns represent the frequency of occurrence and the typical low, medium, and high concentration values for the spore type indicated. These values are updated periodically, and if enough data is not available to make a statistically meaningful assessment, it is indicated with a dash.

^{*}The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

^{**}These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey

Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSTATTM: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Summary: 20802001-TM107outME:

Species detected		Outdoor	r sample sp	ores/m3	Typical outdoor ranges	Freq.
	<100	1K	10K	>100K	(North America)	%
Alternaria				13	7 - 27 - 390	55
Ascospores				1,650	13 - 160 - 4,200	76
Basidiospores				15,400	13 - 320 - 14,000	92
Botrytis				13	7 - 20 - 210	13
Cladosporium				960	40 - 530 - 8,500	95
Oidium				13	7 - 13 - 230	15
Penicillium/Aspergillus types				107	27 - 210 - 2,600	85
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes				13	7 - 40 - 760	70
Total				18,169		

The "Typical outdoor ranges" and "Freq. %" columns show the typical low, medium, and high spore counts per cubic meter and the frequency of occurrence for the given spore type. The low, medium, and high values represent the 2.5, 50, and 97.5 percentile values when the spore type is detected. For example, if the low value is 53 and the frequency of occurrence is 63%, it would mean that we typically detect the given spore type on 63 percent of all outdoor samples and, when detected, 2.5% of the time it is present in levels below 53 spores/m3.

Indoor Samples

Location: 20802001-TM108ME

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi- square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio** (indoor/outdoor)	Spearman rank correlation*** (indoor/outdoor)	MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)		
Result: 1%	dF: 2 Result: 2.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.2000	dF: 9 Result: 0.3417 Critical value: 0.5833 Outside Similar: No	Score: 111 Result: Low		
Species 1	Detected		Spores/m3			
		<100 1K	10K	>100K		
	Basidiospores			213		
	Other brown			27		
	Total			240		

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Northern California Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Report: 02-29-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSTATTM: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

Location: 20802001-TM109ME

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi- square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio (indoor/outdoor		MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: 1%	dF: 2 Result: 2.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.4000	dF: 8 Result: 0.7500 Critical value: 0.6190 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 106 Result: Low
Species	Detected		Spores/m3	
		<100	1K 10K	>100K
	Basidiospores			107
	Cladosporium			107
	Total			214

Location: 20802001-TM110ME

% of outdoor total spores/m3	Friedman chi- square* (indoor variation)	Agreement ratio (indoor/outdoor		MoldSCORE**** (indoor/outdoor)
Result: < 1%	dF: 2 Result: 2.1667 Critical value: 5.9915 Inside Similar: Yes	Result: 0.2222	dF: 8 Result: 0.7262 Critical value: 0.6190 Outside Similar: Yes	Score: 101 Result: Low
Species	Detected		Spores/m3	
		<100	1K 10K	>100K
	Basidiospores			53
	Total			53

^{*} The Friedman chi-square statistic is a non-parametric test that examines variation in a set of data (in this case, all indoor spore counts). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that there is no meaningful difference in the data for all indoor locations. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that there is a difference between the indoor locations. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

^{**} An agreement ratio is a simple method for assessing the similarity of two samples (in this case the indoor sample and the outdoor summary) based on the spore types present. A score of one indicates that the types detected in one location are the same as that in the other. A score of zero indicates that none of the types detected indoors are present outdoors. Typically, an agreement of 0.8 or higher is considered high.

^{***} The Spearman rank correlation is a non-parametric test that examines correlation between two sets of data (in this case the indoor location and the outdoor summary). The null hypothesis (H0) being tested is that the indoor and outdoor samples are unrelated. The alternative hypothesis (used if the test disproves the null hypothesis) is that the samples are similar. The null hypothesis is rejected when the result of the test is greater than the critical value. The critical value that is displayed is based on the degrees of freedom (dF) of the test and a significance level of 0.05.

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Date

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey

Re: 20802001

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

MoldSTATTM: Supplementary Statistical Spore Trap Report

**** MoldSCORETM is a specialized method for examining air sampling data. It is a score between 100 and 300, with 100 indicating a greater likelihood that the airborne indoor spores originated from the outside, and 300 indicating a greater likelihood that they originated from an inside source. The Result displayed is based on the numeric score given and will be either Low, Medium, or High, indicating a low, medium, or high likelihood that the spores detected originated from an indoor source. EMLab P&Kreserves the right to, and may at anytime, modify or change the MoldScore algorithm without notice.

Interpretation of the data contained in this report is left to the client or the persons who conducted the field work. This report is provided for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. "Typical outdoor ranges" are based on the results of the analysis of samples delivered to and analyzed by EMLab P&K and assumptions regarding the origins of those samples. Sampling techniques, contaminants infecting samples, unrepresentative samples and other similar or dissimilar factors may affect these results. With the statistical analysis provided, as with all statistical comparisons and analyses, false-positive and false-negative results can and do occur. EMLab P&K hereby disclaims any liability for any and all direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages arising out of the data contained in, or any actions taken or omitted in reliance upon, this report.

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Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

Re: 20802001

MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report

Outdoor Sample: 20802001-TM107outME

Fungi Identified	Ou	ıtdo	or	saı	np	le	spo	res	s/m	13	Raw	Spores/
	<100	0		1K			10K		>10	0K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*												
Alternaria											1	13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group											ND	< 13
Chaetomium											ND	< 13
Cladosporium											18	960
Curvularia											ND	< 13
Nigrospora											ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†											2	107
Stachybotrys											ND	< 13
Torula											ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**												
Ascospores††											31	1,650
Basidiospores††											288	15,400
Botrytis											1	13
Oidium											1	13
Rusts											ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††											1	13
Total												18,169

Location: 20802001-TM108ME

Fungi Identified	In	do	or	san	ıpl	e s	por	es	m.	3	Raw	Spores/
	<100)		1K			10K		>10	0K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*												
Alternaria											ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group											ND	< 13
Chaetomium											ND	< 13
Cladosporium											ND	< 13
Curvularia											ND	< 13
Nigrospora											ND	< 13
Other brown											2	27
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†											ND	< 13
Stachybotrys											ND	< 13
Torula											ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**												
Ascospores††											ND	< 13
Basidiospores††											4	213
Rusts											ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††											ND	< 13
Total												240

100	MoldSC									
100	200	300	Score							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			111							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			100							
			101							
			100							
			100							
Fina	Final MoldSCORE									

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.: Northern California

C/O: Mr. Wes Frey

Re: 20802001

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report

Location: 20802001-TM109ME

Fungi Identified	Indo	001	saı	npl	e s	pore	es/1	n3	3	Raw	Spores/
	<100		1K			10K	>	-10	0K	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*											
Alternaria										ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group										ND	< 13
Chaetomium										ND	< 13
Cladosporium										2	107
Curvularia										ND	< 13
Nigrospora										ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†										ND	< 13
Stachybotrys										ND	< 13
Torula										ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**											
Ascospores††				П						ND	< 13
Basidiospores††										2	107
Rusts										ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††										ND	< 13
Total				·							214

MoldSCORE;							
	Score						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	106						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
	100						
Final MoldSCORE	106						

Location: 20802001-TM110ME

Fungi Identified	Ind	loo	r s	amp	ole	sį	ore	es/1	n3	Raw	Spores/
	<100			١K		1	10K	>	>100I	count	m3
Generally able to grow indoors*											
Alternaria						Ш				ND	< 13
Bipolaris/Drechslera group										ND	< 13
Chaetomium						Ш				ND	< 13
Cladosporium										ND	< 13
Curvularia										ND	< 13
Nigrospora										ND	< 13
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†										ND	< 13
Stachybotrys										ND	< 13
Torula										ND	< 13
Seldom found growing indoors**											
Ascospores††										ND	< 13
Basidiospores††										1	53
Rusts						Ш				ND	< 13
Smuts, Periconia, Myxomycetes††										ND	< 13
Total											53

MoldSCORE: 300 Score				
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			100	
			101	
			100	
			100	
Final MoldSCORE			101	

Client: Hygiene Technologies International, Inc.:

Northern California C/O: Mr. Wes Frey

Re: 20802001

Date of Sampling: 02-27-2008 Date of Receipt: 02-29-2008 Date of Report: 02-29-2008

MoldSCORETM: Spore Trap Report

*The spores in this category are generally capable of growing on wet building materials in addition to growing outdoors. Building related growth is dependent upon the fungal type, moisture level, type of material, and other factors. *Cladosporium* is one of the predominant spore types worldwide and is frequently present in high numbers. *Penicillium/Aspergillus* species colonize both outdoor and indoor wet surfaces rapidly and are very easily dispersed. Other genera are usually present in lesser numbers.

**These fungi are generally not found growing on wet building materials. For example, the rusts and smuts are obligate plant pathogens. However, in each group there are notable exceptions. For example, agents of wood decay are members of the basidiomycetes and high counts of a single morphological type of basidiospore on an inside sample should be considered significant.

†The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paecilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods.

††Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Anderson sampling), although some may appear as non-sporulating fungi. Most of the basidiospores are "mushroom" spores.

‡Rated on a scale from 100 to 300. A rating less than 150 is low and indicates a low probability of spores originating inside. A rating greater than 250 is high and indicates a high probability that the spores originated from inside, presumably from indoor mold growth. A rating between 150 and 250 indicates a moderate likelihood of indoor fungal growth. MoldSCORE is NOT intended for wall cavity samples. It is intended for ambient air samples in residences. Using the analysis on other samples (like wall cavity samples) will lead to misleading results.

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